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footnotes. A good introduction of four pages on "How to Read at Sight" will be found helpful to the pupil, and a time-saver to the teacher, who will be relieved of the necessity of going over this topic painfully with a class. A brief sketch of word-formation in three pages is a convenient summary of the usual cumbersome material found in grammars. This is probably included because the subject is so commonly neglected, and is thoroughly deserving of attention.

We have this year devoted much attention to reading at sight in our Freshman class at Dartmouth College, but our experiment would have been much more successful, had enthusiastic teachers in schools had a book of this nature to help train their pupils in the true method of reading. May the book live long and prosper.

Cicero: Six Orations. Edited by J. Remsen Bishop, Frederick Alwin King, and Nathan Wilbur Helm. New York: American Book Co., 1912. Pp. 164+95+100. \$1.00.

As a piece of bookmaking this edition is self-condemned. The editors had already published an edition of ten orations, and have now merely reprinted six of them. But the preface and the introduction are written to accompany the larger edition, sometimes being quite inappropriate to the smaller one. The vocabulary of the larger edition is printed *in toto*. Nor is an explanation of the real situation, nor of these discrepancies, anywhere given. One suspects that the publishers could foresee that an edition with ten orations would prove a financial failure, and so adopted this expedient to reimburse themselves. But the good book-making should appear in the book that will reach the larger number of readers, and the bad book-making in that which will reach few; certainly not the reverse.

In view of this situation the reviewer is scarcely in the frame of mind to estimate adequately the value of the present volume to a pupil. The teacher is placed in the embarrassing position of being obliged to tell the pupils at times to omit certain pages, as they are appropriate to the larger book, not to the smaller. One would feel disposed to use the larger book, if it is an exceptionally fine one, otherwise to select one of the other well-edited books that are complete in themselves.

What may have been written about the larger edition I do not know. I have seen no reviews, and shall therefore give only a few impressions. The sketch of Cicero's Life is of the usual kind. Lengthy, and good, articles appear on the Roman body politic, Roman religious officials, the Roman forum, and the oration in the time of Cicero. I am not sure but this is overdone; the essays contain more than is needed for the understanding of the six (and probably of the ten) orations. The bibliography is sufficiently large to justify itself. I have already indicated in the *School Review* my objections to a smaller bibliography. The vocabulary is straightforward, but one misses the translations of frequently occurring phrases. The notes are also simple, with adequate references to grammars.

One is at a loss to decide what features the book possesses which justify adding another to the long list of American editions of Cicero's orations. The one thing in the book that sets it off from other editions is the series of essays. That which deals with the system of government is full of material, and good material; but, strangely enough, it is quite lacking in any attempt to describe the working of the courts of law, although most of the orations included have to do with legal questions or cases at law. There is nothing to show the procedure in the case against Archias;

and, still more important, there is nothing to show how far Cicero was from conducting the trial for treason in the ordinary way. However, this is a fault that may be found with all editions.

This series of essays is the novel feature of the book and perhaps makes it worth while.

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Second Year Latin for Sight Reading. Edited by ARTHUR L. JANES. New York: American Book Co., 1911. Pp. 238. \$0.40.

Selections from Caesar. Edited for Sight Translation in Secondary School. By HARRY F. TOWLE and PAUL R. JENKS. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 1912. Pp. xxxi+109. \$0.24.

The purpose of these two books is to furnish material for sight reading from the texts commonly assigned for study in the second year. The authors believe that the ability to read Latin of moderate difficulty rather than the mastery of a large amount of syntax should be the result sought in the work of the first two years.

The selections by Mr. Janes contain parts of Books iv, v, vi, and vii, of the *Gallic War*, a large part of book iii of the *Civil War*, and six "Lives" from Nepos. There is a vocabulary at the foot of the page, as well as brief notes. The book is attractive in appearance, but the illustrations seem to add little to its interest or value for the purpose for which it is intended. The detailed description of the siege-works at Alesia might well have been omitted or have been given in English, as is done by Messrs. Towle and Jenks. The inclusion of selections from Nepos is to be commended. Few high schools give any place to Nepos in the regular work of the Latin course, and it is desirable that the pupil should at least know of the existence of some other author than Caesar at the end of his second year.

The selections from Caesar by Messrs. Towle and Jenks are preceded by a vocabulary list containing all the words in the first two books of the *Gallic War* as given in the Lodge *Vocabulary of High School Latin*, a chapter on word formation, and a brief summary of Books iii and iv of the *Gallic War*. The text comprises the greater part of Book v, the introductory chapters and the campaign about Alesia from Book vii, and a brief selection from Book viii of the *Gallic War* and part of Book i of the *Civil War*. Selections from Books iv, v, and vi of the *Gallic War* containing Caesar's description of the Gauls, Germans, and Britons are also included. No vocabulary is given, but the footnotes consist almost entirely of translations.

The experiment of giving the first part of the second year to more intensive drill on forms and vocabulary and employing either of these books for the latter part would be worth trying.

A Consecutive Vocabulary of Caesar. By T. HOWARD WINTERS. Ceredo, W.Va.: Southern Classical Press, 1912. Pp. vi+146.

The vocabulary of the first four books of the *Gallic War* is given in consecutive arrangement by chapters, with the exception of a small number of words which the pupil is supposed to have had in his first year's work, and which are arranged alphabetically at the first of the book. Words which the author thinks deserving of special attention are repeated when they recur until the opportunity has been given for drill.